और अधिक बढ़ाने के मांग की जा रही है ? यदि की जा रही है तो उसके विषय में शासन क्या रुख अपना रहा है ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, we have no proposal as of now to increase the rate of royalty.

कुमारी आलिया : चैयरमेन सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्य सरकारों ने सेस बढ़ाने की मांग की है ? क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी और सेस बढ़ाएगी ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, there have been requests from some States, but different types of requests. For example, the State of Bihar has been requesting for increasing the rate of royalty. The State of West Bengal has been requesting us to allow them to continue with the imposition of cess as well as the benefit of royalty. Such requests are coming from the State Governments and I have been discussing these individual problems with the individual States. In fact, I have already had one round of discussion with the West Bengal Finance Minister and I am prepared to discuss with the other Ministers also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vithalbhai M. Patel.

SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: The price of coal is very much high and the wage is also high in the coal sector. So, will the honourable Minister link the wages with productivity in the coal sector?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, this question does not arise out of the main question because we are talking about royalty only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Nagen Saikia.

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Sir, the Minister has said in his reply that the rate of royalty for coal in Assam is not going to be increased. I want to know the reason for this. I also want to know whether it is going to be revised and the Government is going to increase the royalty on coal for Assam also.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, the increase in the rates of royalty came as a result of the Supreme Court ruling by which it struck down the imposition of cess by the respective State Governments. Therefore, since the Supreme Court did not allow the State Governments to impose cess and their rate of royalty was so low that every State Government was losing revenue. Therefore, a Study Group was constituted and, at the request of the State Governments, practically all the State Governments, the rate of royalty was increased. Now, the condition is, when a State is allowed the benefit of increased rate of royalty, they are not supposed to continue with the high rate cess which they are already imposing. So, they cannot get both the benefits of royalty and cess. Now, West Bengal and Assam are continuing to impose the cess and, therefore, they are not entitled to get the royalty. But I have informed the Chief Minister of Assam that if the Government of Assam discontinues with the imposition of cess and accepts the new rate of royalty, Government of Assam realised Rs. 52 lakhs out of cess during 1989-90. If they accept our new rate of royalty, they will get about Rs. 10 crores per annum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Functioning of Nhava Sheva Port

*142. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank experts who visited the Nhava Sheva Port recently found its functioning to be highly inefficient;

(b) if so, whether these experts questioned the management capability of those running the Rs 1000 crores Port

in which the World Bank had also invested about Rs. 400 crores;

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the functioning of the Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A World Bank Team visited the Port in Oct. 91. The report of the team has not yet been received.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to improve the functioning of the Port including the following:

(1) Intensive training of employees

(2) Intensive marketing of port facilities

(3) Improvement of infrastructural facilities

(4) Regular interaction with users

(5) Stepping up the construction of the National Highway leading to the Port.

(6) Opening of a Container Freight Station at Kalamboli and Chembur addition to the one in the Port.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को उड़ानों में परोसे जाने वाले भोजन की गुणवत्ता

*146. **श्री शिवाजीराव राजाराव पाटिल :** क्या **नागर विमानन और पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ानों में परोसे जाने वाले भोजन के स्तर में काफी गिरावट आयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भोजन की आपूर्ति करने वाली एजेंसी अत्यधिक ऊंचे दाम वसूलने के बावजूद निम्नस्तरीय भोजन की आपूर्ति करती है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में प्रतियोगी आधार पर निविदाएं आमंत्रित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) यात्रियों को परोसे जाने वाले भोजन की गुणवत्ता का निरीक्षण कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री माधव राव सिंधिया) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की उड़ानों पर परोसे गए भोजन के लिये ठेकों को, टेण्डरों की समीक्षा के आधार पर प्राप्त दरों और तत्पश्चात् आवश्यक समझे जाने पर, कीमत निर्धारण के लिये की गई बातचीत के आधार पर ही अंतिम रूप दिया जाता है।

(ङ) भोजन की गणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जाते हैं :—

(1) गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से अर्हता प्राप्त खान-पान कर्मचारियों द्वारा उड़ान-पूर्व गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण जांच और खान-पान संस्थापनों का आवधिक निरीक्षण किया जाता है ;

(2) जिन स्थानों पर भोजन तैयार किया जाता है, स्टोर किया जाता है, पूर्व-व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और लादा जाता है वहां समुचित स्वच्छता की स्थितियां सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के चिकित्सा अधिकारियों द्वारा खान-पान संस्थापनों/यूनिटों का आवधिक निरीक्षण किया जाता है।